THE WORLD WOULD BE BETTER FOR IT.

If men cared less I I wenten and fame, and less for battlefield and glory; If writ in human hearts, s name

Seemed better than in song and story; If men, instead of nursing pride, Would learn to hate and appor it;

if more reited on love to guide-

The world would be the better for it. If men dealt less in stocks and lands, And more in bonds and deeds fraternal; If Love's work had more willing nands, To link this world to the supernal;

If men stored up Love's oil and wine.

And on bruised Luman hearts would pour it If "yours" and "mine" would once combine-The world would be the better for it.

If more would act the play of life, And fewer spoil it in remessal: If bigotry would sheathe its anife Till good became more universal; Hed fewer blind men to adore it; If talent shone for thruth alone-

The world would be better for it.

The world would be better for it.

If men were wise in little things-Affecting less in all their dealings— To isolate their kindly feelings: If men, when wrong beats down the right, Would strike together and restore it; If right made might in every fight-

A FRENCH FRA DIAVOLO.

-New York Cayuga Chief.

The Most Extraordinary Criminal That Even Paris Has Produced.

Gay, Fascinating and Handsome-A Country Gentleman in Competgue and a Professional Thief in the Capital -Finishing Up His Career by a Murder of Unusual Bruinlity.

[Special Correspondence of the World Paris, April 20 .- There is nothing that rejoices the Parisian public like a sensational murder. In the excitement it creates every thing else is lorgotten. If the murderer writes lettres d'esprit and pretty verses, like Lacenaire, the joy is turned into a general delirium. Lacenaire, the author and murderer of a dozen or fifteen years ago, had more vogue at the time than even Victor Hugo. It has been always so in France. Mme, de Sevinge wrote more letters concerning the poissner Brinvilliers than about Tiquet was more talked of in the Court of Louis XIV, than the victory of Denain. The known to more Parisians to day than are those of any two members of the French

Academy. The present Fra Diavolo is a vouth named Charles Marchandon, who, until his arrest for a murder in the Rae de Seze, lived the life of a fashionable country gentleman. supporting himself and his pretty mistress on the proceeds of a series of daring robpolice and detectives. Marchandon is a young man of twenty-one years, of elegent figure and faultless dress. He is remarkably mild eyes give him a look of childlike innocence. He belongs to a highly respectable family living at Batignolles. He has been arrested on several occasions but always succseded in effecting his escape by his cool audacity and cleverness. About seven months ago he hired a pretty country house from a method of maintaining this pleasant and friends were informed, and to present himself | home in Compeine." That was enough. at at intelligence office in search of employment. Owing to the handsome face and attractive appearance, he had no difficulty in gaining admission to the mansions of some of the most wealthy citizens of Paris, espacially when it was the mistress of the househeld herself who visited the office. He usually remained for a few days till he "loafter complaint had been lodged against him under the various names he assumed, but the police found themselves always baffled. throw the police off his track he went immedistely and engaged himself with M. Worth, the famous cauturier, as valet de chambre, under his real name of Charles Marchandon. A detective ere long appeared and took the valet into custody. Marchandon made not the slightest resistance, and seemed not in the least disturbed. He chatted with the detective as they walked, and at an opportune moment trippid him up, threw him | The Princess, however, asked for references, heavily on the ground, and was out of sight before the detective had recovered from his surprise. Marchandon boldly returned to M. Worth's and exclaimed to the servants, with an air of ininred innocence: "Did any one ever hear of euch a misfortune? I was arrested by mistake for some other prisoner, but I had no difficulty in establishing my innocence." The detectives, not dreaming that the prisoner would retorn to Worth's, did not think of going there, and Marchandon's escape was easy. On the occasion of each steal, Marchandon was accustomed to go to an old clothes woman's shop and procure a disguise with which to escape from the city, Marchandon's country residence at Com-

taste. Thousands of france were expended | the princess exclaimed: "There he is!" in fitting it up to the liking of his gay young companion. He kept a saion which was frequented by the most refined residents of the town and vicinity. It was enriched with rare curiosities of decorate art, some of which were adorned with his initials and a count's coronet. The furniture was of richly carved oak and the curtains of rose-colored siik, In one chamber was a Henri II. bed, covered with a red satin spread, the pillows embroidered with the initials 'J. B" and a count's coronet and the curtains in black silk. In a wardrobe was a complete uniform of a gendarme. The soi-disante Mme. Marchandon had among her belongings an ebony casket, also surmounted by the coronet, in which were found many packages of letters received by her before her connection with Marchandon began. Each batch was carefully arranged and indorsed "Correspondance du Chateau du --- " or "Correspond-ance du le Marquis --- " and so ou. These had evidently been kept for blackmailing purposes. She kept also a diary entitled "Le Petit Livre de Mes Souvenirs. Several albums filled with portraits of the cavalry officers of the Compeigne garrison and of other neignbors were on the tables of the salon, and the mantelpiece was a portrait of Marshal MacMahon, with "Vive de Roi" written underneath it. The Legitimists of the hour all gathered there.

To his neighbors Marchandon represented himself as an illegitimate son of Worth, of Paris, who had settled on him a generous monthly allowance. He was regarded as a lupon decisive curative results.

model husband, and Jeanne passed as a model wife. The latter is a young woman of twenty-four, of extraordinary beauty and most engaging manners. She is tall and graceful, with brown, wavy hair, a sweet, sympathetic look and a face of what is called the Andsits an type. She is the daughter of a coffee-house-keeper of Vesoul, where she lived till her eighteenth year. Soe then became acquainted with a cavalry officer, and connected herself with him. This maison, interrupted for some months, was renewed in Paris, where Jeanne had come to seek her fortune. Her lover having abandoned her. she left Paris for Lyons. There she formed the acquaintance of M. Joneschi, an officer of Catrassieurs, who so involved himself in debt to gratify the whims of his mistress that he soon found himself totally rained. He resigned his commission, exchanged the sword for the pen, and became editor of a local journal of Compeigne. Jeanne remained for some time in puts it, "she had an enormous success among back to Paris. She was met with in the most garish quarters of the city, and her "protestors" for the time were numerous. An eminent Judge saw her, proposed marriage, and she accepted, but he died suddenly before the union took place. His death was a little suspicious, and Jeanne was subjected to an interrogation on the affair by the Police Prefect, but nothing came of it. At this time she made the acquaintance of Marchandon. From that hour she ceased to frequent the places she was previously accustomed to visit. She preferred the pleasures and repose of a quiet country life. She belonged to that class called "popottes," who love a tranquil life and to be mistress of their own home. She adored Marchandon, whom she described in a letter to a former lover as "a darling young fellow with a budding mustache."

It was to please the tastes of this beautiful girl that Marchandon hired the fashionable mansion at Compaigne and robbed and murdered to maintain it, M. and Mme, Marchanwashed off his bands, he remarked to a gen- | front cressing at such a rate of late that no honest man can go to bad in peace "

The crime for which Marchandon is now in rose during the night, and secured what valuables and money could be found, and entering the bedroom where Madame was beries that puzzled the ingenuity of Parisian | sleeping, began ransacking the drawers. The old lady awake at the noise, and Merchandor, flinging hin self on her, dealt her two trokes with a clas - knife, severnig the carotid artery. He then hid in a closet, where handsome, and his beardless face and soft | he remained until morning, when he made his escape. He then hurried home to his chaleau in Compeine, and settled down quietly to the enjoyment of the proceeds of his last coup. His arrest was ingeniously accomplished. M. G. Gaillarde, ignorant of Marchandon's residence, but remembering that a certain fripiere or old-clothes woman retired military captain in the little town of | of the locanty furnished criminals with dis-Compeigne, where he lived a life of elegance guised suits, presented himself before her as and luxury with Jeanne Blain, a pretty girl a friend of Marchandon, and said: "Marficm the provinces. He adopted a new chandon was to meet me here yesterday and I want to know if I can wait here and see luxurious existence. His custom was to go him to day." "Ab!" replied the old lady, to Paris from time to time on business, as his thrown off her guard," he has gone to his

When Marchandon saw the Chief of Police enter he turned slightly pale, but did not make the least resistance. Jeanne was also arrested, and Marchandon, although denying his own guilt, was particularly anxious to impress on the Chief that the girl was innocent of any offense. After reaching Paris he was brought into the room cated" all the valuables and jewelry in the house, and he would then suddenly disap- was cool and indifferent, and insisted that pear and the valuables with him. Complaint | another had struck the fatal blow He atterward confessed that he himself was the murderer. An immense throng had blockaded the streets around and would have torn H few menths ago he stole 15,000 francs from him to pieces but for the gendarme. As he a resident in the Rue de Marignan, and to was driven away, surrounded by the police, the maddened crowd followed for blocks, shouting, "Kill him! kill him!"

Among the persons whom he had robbed and who had been summoned to identify him in the room of the murdered woman was the Princess P .- the police preserve her incognito-to whom he had applied for service a short time before. So prepossessing in appearance was he that he was engaged. and Marchandon added that he had served with the Count Bredeville and gave his address. On passing out he remarked to the other servants. 'This is a good find. I'll be here to morrow at 7 o'clock." The Princess wrote to the Count de Bredeville and received in answer an equivocal letter. Her suspicions aroused, she went to the address and questioned the conceirge, who replied that no Count Bradeville lived there, but that a young man come on the Monday previous and asked her to keep for him a letter addressed to that name. The next morning the Princess read in the papers of station and told her story. The Chief of Popeigne was a model of elegance and good lice took a photograph from the drawer, and When confronted by the Princess, he admitted that he had forged the letters from the alleged Count Bredeville.

"Why did you not return next morning?" he was asked.

"Because I talked with the servants going out, and I understood that there was not much hope for a good steal," he answered. "You learned from the concierge at Mme. Carnot's that you would have a better

chance! "Exactly: that's why I went there." The Princess almost fainted at her narrow

The Common Enemy.

In order to make headway against the common enemy, disease, it is necessary to oppose him with persistence. It very frequently happens that a remedy perfectly adequate to the necessities of the case, if persisted in, is condemned and thrown aside because a few doses of it do not cure a maladv. How unreasonable and unjust would such a judgment be regarding Hostetter's Stomsch Bitters, one of the most popular and highly sanctioned medicines of the day, a potent invigorant, and an invariably successful remedy for constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, incipient rheumatism, neuralgia and gout, inactivity and weakness of the kidneys and bladder, and for the infirmities incident to the decline of life. No fact is better established than the above, yet in order to experience its truth, those afflicted with obstinate forms of disease should give this benignant curative a patient trial. If they do, they may rely

FOUR GREAT GENERALS.

Why Sherman and sheridan Acknowledged Grant's Leadership - McPherson's Abili-

[Montreal Gazette.]

The four greatest Generals produced by

the great civil war in the United States on the National side were Grant, McPuerson, Sherman and Sheridan. [Another name shou d be added to this list. Thomas—Old Pap Thomas—is entitled by his genus and success to rank parhaps next to Grant as the greatest General produced on the Union side. He was a Virginian by birth and the full equal of Lee in military ability. One of the most pleasant memories of American history is, and forever will be, the fact that between these four great commanders there was never the shadow of jealousy or envy. It is the highest honor that Grant ever received from men's judgment of admiration that these three able captains all willingly and Lyons, where, as one of to-day's journals | always looked up to him as their superior. McPherson tell in battle before the splenthe officers of the garrison." She then drifted | dor of his abilities could attract the world's declared, lost one of the greatest-per-haps the very greatest-of his lientenants. Sheridan, as is right of his Irish blood, had the fiercest spirit in battle; Sherman the greatest invention in council; while McPherson could fight with the one and plan with the other; but they all admitted, because they knew and felt, that "the silently grayeyed man" was greater than they. "Why." I asked General Sherman once, "did you and Sheridan always acknowledge Grant to be map out a dezen plans for a campaign, every one of which Sharid in would swear he could fight out to victory, neither he nor I could terl which of the plans was the best one; but Grant, who simply sat and listened, and smoked while we had been talking over the maps, would at the end of our talking tell us which was the best plan, and in a dezen or two words the reason of his dedon were most rigorous in the practice of cision, and then it would be all so clear to plety in presence of their admiring neigh- us that he was right that Sheridan and I bors. Madame went to mass regularly every | would look at each other and wonder why Junday at 6 o'clock and seemed to pray with | we hadn't seen the advantage of it ourselves. edifying fervor. Marchandon, if not so pun- I tell you." he continued, after a moment's ctual in his attendance at church, was a se- | pause, "Grant is not appreciated yet. The were champion of morality. A house of military critics of Europe are too ignorant doubtful repute had been opened within a of American geography to appreciate the little distance of his residence and his sense | conditions of his campaigns. What is it to of propriety was so shocked that he formally | march an army from Berlin to Paris? Look petitioned the municipality to remove it in at the shortness of the distance. Look at words of vehement indignation. He like- the multitude of roads. Look at the facili-wise wrote numerous articles to the local ties of transportation. Consider how many press in the cause of morality, and endeav- | times the same ground has been fought over ored to persuade the editors of their duty to by successive commanders. Is not every opposs all scandal and decry every appearnote of immorality. On seeing the published can bluder where all the conditions lie open account of the murder in the Rue de Seze, to his eye? But I have seen Grant plan of Bulwer Lytton, and the Frenchman, who the great Turenne, and the murderer of and with the blood of his victim hardly yet campaigns for 500,000 troops along a loves them not, finds comfort in gazing at Heman who happened to be at his house: | and send them marching to their ob-"A terrible crime has been committed in the | jective points, through sections where the names of Menesclon and Troppman are | Roe de Seze and the police are unable to dis- surveyor's chain was never drawn, and cover the murderer. If habe caught I hope | where the commissariat necess ties alone he will be guillotined, for murderers are in- | would have broken down any to sportation system of Europe; and three I aths later I have seen those armies stand: g where he said they should be and what he planned accustody was a murder of the most brutal | complished; and I give it as my military kind. He gained admission, by his peculiar | opinion that General Grant is the greatest method, to the house of Mmr. Carnot, a | commander of modern times, and with him widow lady, living in the Rue de Seze. He only three others can stand-Napoleon, Wellington and Moltke."

> How General Sherman Took a Powder. [Washington Letter to the Cleveland Leader.]

I am able to give the readers of the Leader some more extracts this morning from the manuscript notes of Colonel A. H. Markland, the head of the mail service during the war. The first relates how General Howard unthinkingly compelled General Sherman to take a seidlitz powder when he wanted rather a drink of old Beurbon whisky.

"When General Sherman's army was at Geldsboro, N. C., General Sherman made a visit to to the headquarters of General Howard. While there General Sherman felt the need of a small draught of whisky to drive off the malarial effects of the climate on his system. Now all the officers of the army know of General Howard's rigid temperance proclivities, and were strict in respect for them. General Sherman knew there was no whisky in General Howard's quarters, and therefore did not mention his wants to General Howard. Presently Dr. John Moore, the Medical Director, came in, and after a little conversation with General Sherman, gave him the wink and said: 'Doctor, have you a seidlitz powder in your quarters?' The Doctor answered that he had. General Howard spoke up and said: 'General Sherman, it is not necessary to go to the Doctor's quarters, I have plenty of seidlitz powders here, and good ones, too. I will get you one.' 'If there was anything in General Howard's quarters that General Sherman did not want | I wonder if it isn't cholera infantum! May be it was a seidlitz powder, and therefore he said to General Howard: 'Never mind, General! Give yourself no trouble.' (Howard was then getting the powder and glasses of water ready.) 'I will be going by Moore's quarters after awhile.'

"Dr. Moore was a great wag and quickly took in the situation and became a party to the joke on General Sherman. He said to General Sherman, 'By the way, General, I don't think I have a seidlitz powder in my quarters, and you had better take the one General Howard has.' By this time General Howard had the powder already for use and handed the glasses to General Sherman. Rather than offend Howard by saying he meant whisky he drank the foaming stuff down much to his own disgust, to the satisfaction of General Howard, and to the amusement of the staff officers."

Fodder Crops. [Philadelphia Record |

Now that the spring is open and the farmers are getting ready for crops, they should not overlook the matter of growing those the murder of the Rue de Seze. The truth well-known substitutes for hay that mature flashed on her, and she hurried to the police quickly and yield well, such as cats, fodder corn, millet and even peas. In mentioning oats it is not intended to suggest the sowing of the seed for the purpose of securing a yield of grain, but to cut the crop when it is only in the milky state, or just previous to ripening. Of course, some farmers will object to what they regard as a method that entails the loss of the grain, but on fertile farms there will generally be a fair crop of hay, while on light soils the farmer must resort to such substitutes as will give the best results. Oats, if cut just before the time of ripening, yield a crop of straw rich in nutritious matter, tender, keeping green, and which will be relished by the cattle and horses. The mode of feeding it is to take the bundles of oats and pass them through a cutser, chopping straw and heads together, the whole being a mass of immature grain and straw. A small quantity of ground grain is added to the cut oats and fed to the stock. The advantage of thus harvesting and preparing oats is that the whole of the straw can be utilized, while the time required for growth is shortened. Even on rich, heavy land this mode of harvesting is good one where difficulty through the crop lodging is annually encountered.

Corn is another excellent fodder crop, but the best fodder is that consisting of small, tender stalks, which are usually juicy and succulent. In order to add to the quality, the fodder should be sown thickly in rows and cut while quite green. Some prefer to cut corn fodder when the corn is in tassel, and others at the time the young corn begins to fill out, when it is cured, stored and fed, after being cut in small lengths. It is suggested, however, that corn be cut when cured me."

about three feet high and tied in bundles. The advantage of this method is that two crops may be grown the same season, and if properly cured and stored it does not cram blese readily. It is an excellent, clean food for horses, and may be fed in the bundle or in the manner mentioned for oats.

Peas answer best early in the seasen, and are suitable for cattle and sheep. They are usually sown with oats, and fed directly from the field to the stock in the yards, under the solling method. Such a crop may be fed and got aut of the way for a late corn fodder crop, or for turnips. In attempting to grow two crops on the same location, however, the land must be manured heavily. or it will be injured, though the exhaustion will not be so great as when such craps are allowed to mature and produce seed.

Among other crops that may be mentioned are millet and Hungarian grass, which, though properly classed as hay crops, are also fodder crops. They mature very quickly, and may be sown in the summer. Sorghum, new coming into use, is also an excellent fodder crop, the seed being small and the attention, but in his death Grant, as he | plants easily crowded and grown in a short interval. There are several reasons for growing fodder crops. They fill a want in some sections, can be grown in a short time, and are a defense against an insufficient hay crop. Such crops, however, should be cut at the proper time, and should not be allowed to remain on the field a day longer than is necessary. In the case of oats, the grain must not become hard nor the straw turn yellow. The green condition of the straw is important, and in order to secure it in the best conyour leader?" "Because," he responded in dition the field should be examined daily. his quick, idomatic manner, "while I could If threatened with drought out at all events, and take off the crop before it is injured. Millet and Hungarian grass is often allowed to form the seed-heads. This should be guarded against, as the hay from these grasses is very palatable if the crop is cut when the first sign of heading appears, but it is not so readily accepted by stock if cut later. The time of barvesting and preparation of the food for the stock are the most important points to be observed.

Autographs of Great Men. [Philadelphia Bulletin.] The flowing handwriting of Benedict Arnold is among the collection of autographs of the Astor Library, reposing peacefully beside the stiff and cramped characters of Thomas Jefferson and the neat and economic lines of Benjamin Franklin. The rough paper is yellow with age, and the ink somewhat faded, but there is none other that is examined with more interest by the native visitor. The patriotic Englishman turns aside to decipher the somewhat illegible manuscript of the Duke of Wellington or the indifferent style Baron Cuvier's striking hand and Guizot's feminine expression. If the character of men is in their handwriting, what do the lerge and officious movements as traced in the writing of Cardinal Antonelli, imply as to the Catholic? Or will the countrymen of Gosthe jufer that he was puerile, if not womanish, since his invitation written to a friend might have been penned by a schoo! graduate so far as bicety is concerned? If so, they will find relaxation in divining the 'cheracter' that has found undying expression in the tea chest signature of Frederick William, the first King of Prussia. He was swidently lazy, proud or busy when he traced "Wilhi" in torturous lanes on a sneet of paper. His grandson, Frederick the Great on the contrary, did not take enough ink on his quill to complete his name. But then "Frederick" was more in keeping with his French sympathies, and he always spelt in that way. A less cranky signature is Beethoven's, and there are those who might find rhythm in it.

Garland Hates Doctors.

[Washington Letter.] I was told of another of Attorney General Garland's peculiarities by a friend the other day. He hates doctors. Whenever he hears of a friend being sick he takes the trouble to warn him that the medical profession is a humbug, and the only way to be sure of recovery is to let it alone. He says he never had a doctor in his life, and consequently keeps well. But the other day he broke faith. He was taken with a peculiar ailment. At first he thought he was getting fat, but it was all confined to his face, and he did not know what to make of it. Directly his jaws swelled out to an immense size and became very painful. He endured it a long time, but finally grabbed up his hat and went to see a doctor who has an office within a square. He said he thought he was poisoned, but had no idea who had done it. "I don't think you are poisoned," said the doctor, after examining his face very carefully. "You've got the mumps." The Attorney General left the office in a rage, muttering 'Mumps! mump it's a cancer" and giving vent to other sarcastic expressions to show his contempt for the whole medical fraternity. But it was the mumps, sure enough, and all he could do was to keep out of the way and say nothing

After long and extended tests in fattening stock for market the conclusion is that of all foods ground grain is the best, especially if fed in connection with a variety of other

France is the greatest egg-producing country in the world, supplying not only her own people but selling also to England, Germany and other countries.

Brown's Little Joke.

"Why. Brown, how short your coat is," said Jones one day to his friend Brown, who wittily replied: "Yes; but it will be long enough before I get another." Some men spend so much for medicines that neither heal nor help them, that new clothes is with them like angels's visits-few and far between. Internal fevers, weakness of the lungs, shortness of breath and lingering coughs, soon yield to the magic influence of that royal remedy, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery.

The aphia, or green fly, is sometimes very abundant on the young shoots of roses during the early part of summer. They are not always damaging, and sometimes disappear as mysteriously as they come. A water deecction of tobacco leaves or stems sprinkled over the bushel will destroy them.

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When they once become acquainted with it, ladies inveriably prefer Parker's Hair Balsam to any similar preparation. It makes the hair soft and glossy, arrests its falling off, promotes new growth, restores the original color, and has no rival as a dressing. Not a dye, not oily, highly perfumed. Only 50 cents at druggists.

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Gentle woman is so often the victim of sick headache that she hails as the dawn of a new era the introduction of a medicine that is guaranteed as a sure cure. Mrs. Morris Tanner, of Hoboken, N. J., writes: "I have been a martyr to sick headache, the result of indigestion. One bottle of Mishler's Herb Bitters, used according to directions, has

In purchasing trees the greatest possible care should be exercised in the selection of the party from whom to buy, as it is excredingly difficult to distinguish between some of the various races, and many are sold for Cyprian and Italian trees that are nothing of the kind.

Ducks should have separate houses from other fowls. No rocats are necessary, but they should have troughs, as they do not like to pick and hunt on the ground like chickens.

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